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against the submarine practices and had done as much as could be done without resorting to war.

Further, although the conversion of merchant-men into men-of-war on the high seas is accurately said (p. 113) to have been an open question when the World War broke out, and although it is said that "Great Britain, which belonged to the party denying a right to convert on the high seas, at once made it known that if German vessels, after leaving American ports, were converted into men-of-war on the high seas, it would hold the United States Government responsible for resulting damage," nevertheless the volume fails to realize that a scientific reader, or at least an American reader, would wish to know of the American protest, which insisted both that most of the Powers then allied with Great Britain held an opposite view regarding conversion on the high seas and that at any rate the utmost requirement from a neutral government would be due diligence.

To multiply such examples would give an impression that the volume is unfair. That would be a grave injustice, as is shown by many passages: for example, by the full statement of the controversy regarding long-distance blockade (pp. 540-544), and by the discussion of contraband (pp. 549-563).

Like its predecessors, this edition abounds in citations. To the learning found in treatises and in periodicals, as distinguished from decided cases, there is no more useful key.

E. W.

WAR AND TREATY LEGISLATION AFFECTING BRITISH PROPERTY IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA AND ENEMY PROPERTY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM. By J. W. Scobell Armstrong. London: Hutchinson & Co. 1921. pp. xx, 489.

"The intention of this work is to provide a handbook and a fingerpost for the guidance of those who are led either by necessity or inclination to thread the maze of War and Treaty Legislation." This purpose, as stated in the preface, has been admirably executed. Such a handbook has been much needed in England, and lawyers outside of England who have to deal with the English legislation should find it helpful. The English legislation is embodied in so many Acts, Proclamations, Orders in Council, and executive and administrative constructions, that the task of digging it out has been very difficult. But the English lawyer has had to deal with the legislation in the "ex-enemy" countries, too, and translations of the important texts of this foreign legislation have been included here.

Parts I and II deal with the treatment of British property, rights and interests in Germany and Austria during the war, the reproduction of the texts being preceded by a narrative summary in each case. Part III deals in the same way with the treatment of enemy property, rights and interests in Great Britain during the war. Little attempt is made to express any comparative judgment of the legislation in various countries, though the author states that "the steps which eventually led to the extension of hostilities into every channel of commerce and finance were initiated by the Allied Powers." It would be interesting to have a comparative evaluation of this legislation and a treatise on the departures which it marks from pre-war custom and practice. The performance of that task has been rendered much more simple by the present volume.

Part IV deals with the economic clauses of the Treaties of Peace, and the legislation in England, Germany, and Austria in execution of them. This part of the book should prove serviceable to American counsellors in administering those parts of the Treaty of Versailles of which the benefits are to come to the United States by the Treaty of Berlin.

M. O. H.